

Unit 5 Review

Congress

1. Congress vs Parliament—Selection of Prime Minister, candidates selected by party, party member s unified otherwise government dissolves and new elections are held
2. 17th Amendment—popular election of senators—before chosen by state legislators
3. Expressed Powers of Congress—Article 1 section 8
4. Who is in Congress? Sex and Race
5. Incumbency of Congress—high turnover to professional politicians
6. Marginal vs Safe Districts
7. Reasons for Republican Surge in Congress—1994—1. 1990 census, Scandals, Professional Politicians, Washington a “mess”, South becoming more Republican
8. Representational, Organizational, Attitudinal Views of Representation
9. Conservative Coalition
10. Majority/Minority Leaders
11. Whips
12. Speaker of the House
13. President Pro Tempore
14. Congressional Caucus
15. Types of Committees—a lot of power exists with the committees
 - A. Select Committee
 - B. Joint Committee
 - C. Conference Committee

D. Standing Committee

16. Committee Chairperson—now selected based on secret ballot not just seniority—can only chair 1 committee
17. Office of Management and Budget
18. Bills—can be drafted by anyone but must be introduced by member of congress
19. Ways and Means Committee—House committee in charge of revenue bills
20. Markup of Bills
21. Committee of the whole
22. House Rules Committee
23. Discharge Petition
24. Filibuster
25. Cloture
26. Open vs Closed Rules
27. Simple, Concurrent, Joint Resolutions
28. Methods of Voting—Voice, Division, Teller, Roll Call
29. Pork Barrel Legislation—Christmas Tree Bill
30. Congressional Accountability Act 1995
31. Know the differences between how bills are passed in the House vs the Senate—ex—Powers of Speaker vs Presiding officer of the Senate, Rules for debate, Committee Chairs, Committees, Germaneness Requirements

Ch 14 President

1. Differences between Prime Minister and President—Ex—Insider vs Outsider
2. Electoral College
3. Divided Government
4. Legitimacy of the President—aided by the national government not having much to do and Executive and Legislative branched letting each other work.
5. Jackson—strengthened the role of the President
6. Presidential Powers—Legislative, Judicial, Executive, Judicial p. 379
7. White House Office—Closest Advisors
8. Organization of Staff—Circular, Pyramid, Ad Hoc
9. Executive Office of the President—Includes Office of Management and Budget
10. Cabinet—15 Departments—seated in meetings in order of creation
11. Conflict between the different departments occur as they struggle for contact/influence with POTUS
12. Presidential Audiences—Fellow politicians and leaders in Washington, party loyalists outside Washington, the public
13. Presidential Popularity—Honeymoon Period then falling popularity except at election time.
14. Veto Power—Veto Message, Pocket Veto, Line-item Veto
15. Executive Privilege—U.S. v Nixon (1973)
16. Impoundment of Funds—Budget Reform Act of 1974
17. President's Programs—Policy on everything (Carter) vs Small number of initiatives (Reagan)

18. Public Opinion of policy—often leaks to media
19. Reorganization of the Executive Branch
20. Duties of the Vice President
21. Vice President—succeed president 8 times—4 by assassination
22. Presidential Succession Act (1886) Revised (1947)
23. 25th Amendment
24. Impeachment
25. Know the order of Presidential Succession—important to ensure the legitimacy of the Presidency